riment. I am of opinion it can be secured upon most, if not all of the important roads, upon reasonable terms,

and with ample guaranties. It is no part of the business of this Department to speak of the effects which such contracts with the railroad companies would produce upon public credit The effects, whatever they for good, are but incidental to the great objecto be attained in reference to the mail service of the

Entertaining these opinions upon the subject, I pray you to allow me most respectfully to press them upon

your consideration. Public opinion seemed so strong in favor of a reduction of postage upon letters, that it could be regarded in no other light, than a demand upon those having the power over this subject. I have felt its influence, but have been unwilling to act unadvisedly in any re-commendation I might make upon the subject. It will be remembered, that England recently reduced her The effect upon the revenue, and rates of postage. upon the amount of mail matter, I was anxious to know. For this, and other objects connected with the operations of this Department, I availed myself of the services of General Green, in November last, who was about to visit England and France, upon private business, and instructed him to make certain investigations and inquiries. The result of his investigations may be seen by a reference to his report to me, a copy of

Which accompanies this.

The dissimilarity in the government of the two countries, as well as the difference in the extent of territory, induce me to doubt, whether the same system of mail service and rates of postage could be safely adopted

in the United States. One fact, however, is clearly developed by the report of General Green, that, since the reduction of pos in England, the number of letters mailed has greatly increased. I forbear to trouble you with any particular suggestions upon this subject, because it has been a duty devolved upon me by a resolution of the Senate. Bank of the United States, commonly called "the exto make that body a specific report upon an alteration of the rates of postage, which I purpose to do at as conformity to the will of the people, authentically ex-

early a day as practicable. It will be seen by reference to a part of the report of two countries.

vorable to the measure, and the House of Representa | segment instruction or expression of the public will.

France, of a line of weekly steamers between the ports and people of the U.S. from the pecuniary loss, the of Havre and New York, tegether with estimates of the political corruption, and the moral pollution, which a expense which may be required to carry the said plan longer connexion with that institution must have into effect. That portion of Mr. Green's report, and the accom-

panying documents are submitted under the belief that tion, which lies over one day under the rule, viz: be serviceable to place before Congress the outlines of the plan contemplated by the French Govern-

· ffice of that city, of the correspondence within its limits. I am gratified to know that its operations have proved highly satisfactory to the community, giving to the citizens a prompt and cheap medium of minumentation, the income of which will not only course of time, promises a considerable addition to the vice. revenue of the Department.

subject is submitted, in order that its details may be gons to be used. more generally, known; and when understood, I have daily expense of money and time to the business com- the Navy. munity in their city correspondence.

The amount of expenditure for the current fiscal

This estimate does not include the probable expense session, none of which have yet been put in operation. The probable cost of these routes per year will be \$130,000, making the whole estimated expense of \$4,520,000 Any estimate of the income from postage during the

present year, must of course be altogether conjectural, founded upon the amounts received for the year ending

The amount received the quarter ending 20th September last, is less than the amount of the correspond-ing quarter of 1841; and I therefore conclude the inconsiderably short of that for the year ending 30th in operation by the time specified in the act. And as Ingersell, J. W. Jones, Atherton and Pickens. there is no discretion vested in the Department by the Committee of Claims—Messes. Giddings, C. the additional expense, it will become my unpleasant and Medill. duty to curtail the expense upon routes already in exordered by Congress.

There are other matters more of detail, requiring, in

rny judgment, the legislation of Congress, which I for-bear to obtrude upon your attention, but will seek the ster, Chapman and Jacob Thompson. opportunity to submit to the Committees to whom the affairs of this Department may be referred.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFFE. Monday, December 12, 1842.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.
The following Senators, in addition to those hereto-

fore announced, appeared in their reats to day, viz. Messrs. Simmons and Sprague, of Rhode Island, Messrs. White and Smith, of Indiana; Mr. Young, of Illinois; Mr. Linn, of Missour; Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan; and Mr. Fulion, of Arkansas.

the President pro tem, announced to the Senate the standing committees; but, previous to such annuncia-tion, he was understood to say that the Senator from eye, Payne, R. D. Davis, Cross, and Harris. Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) who was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the last session, had cx. Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Allen, of the House who desired to make speeches upon it pressed a wish to the President pro tem, to be excused from serving on that committee, and gave reasons for such wish, which were considered ample. The committees are as follows:

On Foreign Relations .- Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchenan, Tallmadge and Choate. On Finance - Messrs. Evans, Graham, Woodbury,

Berrien and Crittenden. -Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, On Commerce Messrs. King, Barrow and Wright. On Manufactures .- Messrs Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Morchead.

On Agriculture .- Messrs. Linn, Bates, Crafts, Smith of Conn. and Sturgron. On Military Affairs .- Messis. Crittenden, Merrick,

Benton, Huntington and Wilcox.
On the Militia. - Mesers, Barrow, Fulton, Smith of Indiana, Williams and McRoberts. On Naval Affairs - Mesers, Bayard, Graham, Williams, Choate and Barrow.

On Public Lands - Messrs. Smith of Ia., Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington and Course. On Private Land Claims - Messrs. Henderson, Linn. Tappan, Fulton and Sprague.

On Indian Affairs - Messis. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton. On Claims. - Messrs Graham, Wright, Woodbury,

Woodbridge and Phelps.
On Revolutionary Claims -- Messrs. Phelps, Clayton, Smith of Ct., Allen and Williams. On the Judiciary - Messts. Berrien, Clayton, Day-

ton, Walker and Kerr. On the Post Office and Post Roads .- Messrs, Mer. on the Post Onice and Post of the Post Onice and Post of the Post Onice and Post of the Post Onice and Grounds.—

on Reads and Canals - Messrs. Porter, White, Messrs. Boardman, Ward, Cranston, Bowne, and Sum-

Young, King and Cuthbert. Pensions .- Messes Bates, Bagby, Allen, Phelps and Sevier. On the District of Columbia - Messrs. Miller, Bay-

on Patents and the Patent Office - Messrs. Kerr, Porter, Henderson, Wilcox and Sturgeon.

Committee on Accounts. - Messrs. Marchand, Yorke, Cary, Staley N. Clarke, and Joseph L. Williams.

Committee on Mileage - Messrs. Thomas W. Wiland Evane.

On the Library - Messrs. Woodbridge, Tappan and Choate. On Engroseed Bills - Messrs. Conrad, Bagby and

Sturgeon.
On Enrolled Bills - Messrs Sprague and Williams. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses -Mesers. Tappen, White and Porter.

On Retreachment - Messrs. Morehead, Graham,

Miller, Fulton and Sprague. On Printing - Messre Clayton, Sprague and Williams. Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial, numerously signed, from manufacturers of furred hate, in the cuy of Philadelphia, representing that, previous to the pas sage of the last Tariff, hatters' furs were introduced free of duty; but by that Tariff, the same rate of duty (25 per cent.) was imposed on unfinished hats and un manufactured furs as was imposed on hats finished; which operated as no incidental protection to them at Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokely and all. They state that if the 25 per cent, duty be retained on furs, it will throw thousands of hatters in this country out of employment, and ruin the business; and, therefore, pray that unmanufactured fors may be admitted free of duty: referred to the Committee on Manu-

Quackenbess and others, the sureties of Samuel Swart. wout, which he presented on Thursday last, was, in addition to other documents on the same subject, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. W. also presented the petition of the widow of

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the memorial of Wm.

factures.

Joseph Conckney, a soldier in the Revolutionary War,

e passed changing the name of the ship Westchester: ferred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. W. also presented a memorial of a large num'er cutzens of Seneca county, New York, praying that fused ongress would repeal the bankrupt law : referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BERRIEN presented a petition from Richard H.

Wilde, praying that Congress will pass a law extend e benefit of the copyright law of the U. ing to him the S., in the publication of a work of which he is the au-thor, and which he is compelled, from the nature of the work, to have first printed in Europe: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
JUDGES OF U. S. COURTS. Mr. TAPPAN, agreeably to notice given, and or

eave, introduced a joint resolution so to amend the Constitution of the U.S. as to limit the term of office of the judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the U.S.; which was read twice, and made the special order of the day for the first Monday in January, and

ordered to be printed.
FINE ON GEN. JACKSON. Mr. LINN gave notice that he would on to morrow isk leave to introduce certain bills; among which was bill to indemnify General Jackson the fine of \$1,000, with costs, imposed on him for discharging his official duties by Judge Hall of New Orleans.

Mr. ARCHER presented the memorial of the legal

representatives of Richard Harris and Nimrod Farrow, which was referred to the Committee on Claims. THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that, when the resolution introduced by the Senator from Delawere (Mr. Bay-ARD.) to rescind the expunging resolution, came up for consideration, he would move to amend it with the That the resolution expunging from the Senate Jour-

pressed in the popular elections, and in the instructions from the General Assemblies of the States, after a full Mr. Green, that the French Government is anxious to and fair submission of the question to the people and make a treaty with the U.S. for an interchange of mail the States for their consideration and decision. And service by the agency of packets and steamships of the the said "expunging resolution" having been thus adopted, in accordance with such expressed will and You will remember this subject was brought to your instructions, it is incompatible with the principles of attention by the Minister of France during the last ses- representative Government, and inconsistent with the sion of Congress. It was submitted by you to Congress respect due to the people and the States, and unbecomms one worthy of consideration, and requiring specific ing the Senate, to act upon any proposition for rescindlegislation, d, in the opinion of that body, such an ing the said "expunging resolution," while the said instrangement would prove advantageous to the U.S. structions of the States and the said expressed will of The Committee on Foreign relations made a report fa- the people remain unrevoked and unaltered by any sub-Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to tives adopted the following resolution:

"That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause General Jackson, Ex-President of the U. S., for having, to be prepared and reported to this House, by the Se- by his courage, patriotism, and sagacity, in removing

> ght upon them Mr. BENTON then submitted the following resolu-Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be request-

1. The number and estimated value of vessels which In the month of August last, I caused to be establish- will be required in the African equadron under the late ed and put into operation a City Despatch Post for the city of New York, confined to the delivery, through the 2. The probable annual cost of repairing said vessels. 3 The number of men and officers which the equip-

4 The probable annual loss of men from deaths, desertion, and other assualties, on board said equadron.

e probable annual expenditure of said squadron, maintain the expenses of the establishment, but in the under all the heads of expenditure incident to the ser-

6. Whether it is intended to make the squadron con-The report of the Postmuster of New York upon this sist of more than eighty guns, and the calibre of the 7. The whole number of guns which it is expected to

little doubt that the other large cities of the Union will have affeat in the U. S. Navy during the year 1843, and call for a similar establishment. Its usefulness has the estimated expense of the naval establishment for been fully tested in New York, by the saving of a heavy the year, including all expenses incident to keeping up Department, be referred to the Committee on the Post Mr. CLAYTON gave notice that he would on to-

The amount of expenditure for the current fiscal morrow ask trave to introduce a on, the service of this Department, may be stated act to amend the act of 1842, supplementary to the acts referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the imposed on Orio 12 on the Judiciary of the Service of this Department, may be stated act to amend the act of 1842, supplementary to the acts of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PICKENS suggested to the gentleman from N. to establish the judicial system of the U.S.

Mr. FULTON presented the petition of sundry citiof the new routes established by Congress at the last | zens of Scott county, Arkensas, praying Congress for

a donation of a quarter section of land on which to erect their county buildings: referred to the Committee on On motion of Mr. LINN,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The minutes of Thursday were read and approved; and the following list was then rend of

Committee of Ways and Means .- Messis. Fillmore,

June. It is, however, my intention to put these routes Botts, Samson Macon, Wallace, T. F. Marshall, J. R. act, if I find its means will not be otherwise equal to Osborne, Tombinson, Warren, Hubard, Arnold, Burke Committee on Commerce - Messrs, J. P. Kennedy,

istence equal to the cost of the new ones peremptorily Winthrop, Toland, Childs, Rayner, Benjamin Randall, ordered by Congress.

S. J. Andrews, T. W. Williams and Ferris. Committee on Public Lands .- Messrs. Morrow, Ca-

> Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads -Messrs, Briggs, Joseph L. Williams, Wm. Russell, Breckway, Owsley, Hopkins, Andrew Kennedy, John G. Floyd and Plumer.
> Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messra.

Underwood, Summers, Alex. Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson, Hunter, McKeon and Dawson.
Committee on the Judiciary.—Messre. Barnard,
Trumbull, Pearce, Milton Brown, Garrett Davis, Charles J Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims - Messrs. Hall, P. G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter and Wm. O. Goode. Committee on Public Expenditures .- Messrs. Linn, After the reading of the journal of Thursday last, After the reading of the journal of Thursday last, Mitchell, Mark A. Cooper, Clinton, and Littlefield.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs, Moore, Hadson, Morgan, Van Rensselaer, James W. Russell,

Gilmer, and P. C. Caldwell. Committee on Agriculture .- Messrs Deberry, Ridg-

Patridge, and Hastings. Committee on Indian Affairs .- Messrs, James Coo per, Chittenden, W. Butler, Rencher, Jos. L. White, Watterson, Weller, John C. Edwards and Gwin.

Committee on Military Affaits .- Messrs. Stanly, Pendleton, Goggin, Wm. B. Campbell, Stokely, Wm. O. Butler, Sumter, Miller and J. T. Mason. Committee on the Militia .- Messrs. Keim, Coles.

Ward, Boyd, Mark A. Cooper, Reding, Alfred Marshall, Sweney and Snyder.

Committee on Naval Affairs - Messrs. Wise, Cal-houn, John C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Rhett, Mallory, Clifford and Wood.

Committee on Foreign Affairs - Messrs. John Q. Adams, Cushing, Everett, Granger, Shepperd, A. H. H. Stuart, Caruthers, Meriwether and Holmes. Committee on the Territories - Messrs. Pope, Chris topher H. Williams, Gates, Isaac D. Jones, Green W.

Caldwell, Hays, Denn, Charles A. Floyd and Black. Committee on Revolutionary Pensions .- Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Staley N. Clarke, Mathiot, Babcock, there was one on the calendar on this very subject. His Mathews, Fornance and Wm Smith.

Committee on Invalid Pensions - Messra Morris,

Ayerigg, Baker, Gordon, Stratton, Read, Doan, Sanford, and Augustus Young.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. McKen-

Committee on Patents .- Messrs. R. McClellan, Ger ry, Cranston, Ramsey, and Arrington.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.

Messis, Eastman, Beeson, C. A. Floyd, Jack, and Mattocks.

On the Public Buildings. - Messrs. Dayton, Fulton liams, John C. Edwards, Westbrook, Egbert and Black. The following committees of the last session hold over for this: Committee on the Expenditures in the State Depart.

ment .- Messrs. Van Buren, Hudson, Oliver, Brockway and one vacuacy.

Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury De partment - Messre A Lawrence Foster, Samson Mason, Patridge, Isane D. Jones and James Irvin.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department -Messrs, McKay, Reynolds, Budseye, Newhard and Gamble. Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department

-Messrs York, Simonton, Bordon, Alexander II. H. Stuart and Green. Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office De partment .- Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd and Lane. Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings

On National Foundry - Messrs. Samson Mason, King, Randolph, Mallory, Hunt, Keim, Parmenter and Cave Johnson. On National Printing Office .- Messrs. Wise, Eve-

rett, Samson Mason, Gentry, and Black. Mr. CHARLES BROWN presented the petition of sixty hatters of Philadelphia, praying that the duty recently imposed on foreign furs be repealed: referred to

the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. ADAMS objected; the business in order being

o order the main question. Mr. FILLMORE urged the necessity of referring up when the message was disposed of.

Mr. ADAMS persisted in his objection. Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON said, if the resoluion of the gentleman from Massachusetts was thus to CAVE JOHNSON called for the year and nays,

follows : Yeas-Messrs, Landaff W. Andrews, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Black, Bowne, was more or less difference; it was a bill reported by a Boyd, Milton Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, William Committee, to whom a similar recommendation was sut Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caidwell, Pa- mitted; and he urged upon the House to follow out that trick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Casey, Clifford, matter to a committee of the friends of the measure, Clinton, Mark A. Cooper, Cross, Daniel, Dean, Deberand they deliberated and reported this bill to the House; Fornance, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, William proposed? Did he propose to refer it to a committee of O. Goode, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, the friends of the measure? If he were proposing to William Cost Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, would be performing a work of supererogation, for they Isaac D. Jones, Keim, Abraham McClellan, McKay, Owsley, Payne, Pearce, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Powell, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Reynolds, Riggs, Ro- Cushing) submitted that the course proposed was not a gers, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, William Smith, Sny-der, Sollers, Sprigg, Steenred, Summers, Summer, proceedings, as laid down in the books on parliament. Sweney, Talinferro, John B. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Christo-equitable. He hoped the House would refer this porpher L. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise and Wood -106.

Nays - Messrs, Adams, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Birdseye Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Cal-houn, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Staley N. Clark, Jas. houn, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Staley N. Clark, Jas. Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, R. D. Davis, Doig, John Edwards, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, John G. Floyd, Whole, where a full discussion might be had upon its Goode, Gordon, Granger, Hall, Halsted, Henry, an act of fairness and justice. He was opposed to its Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James going to the Committee of Ways and Means, although W. W. Irwin, James, John P. Kennedy, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Linn, Littlefield, Lowell, R. McKennan, McKenn Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter Patridge, Pendleton, Ramsey, Berj. Randall, Read, Refgway, Reidney, Roosevelt, William Russell, James M. Rossell, Saltonstall, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Wallace, Jos. L. White, Winthrop, Yorke and John Young-102.

message and accompanying documents as relates to our upon it intercourse with foreign nations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

That so much thereof as relates to the Treasury and Exchequer plan and the Tariff, he referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

That so much thereof as relates to the Warehousing

system, be referred to the Committee on Commerce. That so much thereof as relates to the army and military defences of the country, te referred to the Committee on Military Affairs That so much thereof as relates to the public lands

be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. That so much thereof as relates to the navy and ma ritime defences of the country be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

That so much thereof as relates to the Post Office

Office and Post Roads.

That so much thereof as relates to the reimbursing morrow ask leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled An fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans, be objection being made, Mr. C. went on to say, that the

> move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the President's message. A practice had grown up, back to the good old Republican custom of responding

of the Union on the President's message was, because of the Elections — Messas Halsted, Blair, the experience of the last few years had shown that the year had shown that the experience of the last few years had shown that the year had shown that year had year had y Barton, Borden, Cravens, Gamble, Turney, Houston, such a course was only to waste a large portion of the such a course was only to waste a large portion of the want of sentiment to raily and Bernolds.

Mr. BOTTS called Mr. C. to order, on the ground was to prevent the suppression of important materials wasters, without one of sentiment to raily and Bernolds. time of the session with a debate resulting in nothing For two or three sessions, the President's message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and he believed at one of those sessions the message never came out of the committee, and was the House, to make an explanation in detail; and that, not referred to the standing committees for their consideration. In consequence, at the last session the mesthe propriety of it, he thought, was much greater now, details, &c.

when they were commencing a short seasion.

Mr. PICKENS said the experience of the House was Committee of Ways and Means. If they agreed to a would vote for the reference to the Committee of Ways motion to go into Committee of the Whole, the object would be a general discussion, which must take place on some question; and, if it took place now, at an early period of the session, the House would be then prepared for efficient legislation. It was well know that hardly he believed that something might be made of it. He any business was ever done before the holydays; and, was opposed to i. for another reason: he was opposed therefore, if the President's message were now referred to any treasury pan that originated with the Executive to the Committee of the Whole, gentlemen could ex. for he thought it high time that this House should re press their views in defence of, or reply to, the topics sume the right of which it had divested itself, of begin re; and the House would be then ready
This course, it must be obvious, would
This course, it must be obvious, would of the message; and the House would be then ready expedite the public business. He thought this was the more appropriate mode, and that the Chairman of the tothe Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions Committee of Ways and Means would find its adoption to report a bill instrict conformity with the plan of

the best policy.

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON said, as this was to be a short the last session, and recommended by the President; session, it would be better to refer the different portions and also that the committee report their opinion whe Committee on Manufactures. - Messrs. Saltonstall, of the message to the committees; and those members ther said bill ought to pass. would have time to mature their views, and the discusway, Simonton, Gustine, Doig, Shaw, John Edwards, were any gentlemen that would rise on that floor and dying all the evils which have afflicted the country, say they were anxious to go into a discussion of the and a measure whice, if it should ever come up for dis of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a short session.

Mr. CUSHING inquired if there was any, and what discussion, and not inadvance, by giving instructions disposition to be made of that part of the message re-disposition to be made of that part of the message re-disposition to be made of that part of the message re-than the proposed amendment of the laws relating Mr. W. C. JOHNSON preferred a reference to the specting the proposed amendment of the laws relating

to the Treasury Department. Mr. FILLMORE said there was, and that it was pro-

posed to refer that portion of the message to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CUSHING said he should propose that that por-

sion were continued to this; and that amongst those bills, anxious wish was - he did not know how for the House would participate with him-that the House should the close of the session. reach this subject as soon as possible, that the country might know whether there was any prospect of a fa vorable disposition of it. The most expeditious and the nan, Lane, John B. Thompson, W. W. Irwin, Sprigg, fairest way was to take up the bill now on the calendar. Mattecks, Steenrod, Daniel, and Riggs. at the earliest moment, and in anticipation of the ordinary bills of the session from the Committee of Ways lution before it was stricken out, and he, therefore, of and Means, and to associate therewith the portion of fered his amendment at this time. the President's message to which he had alluded, and the House could then proceed to the discussion and man from Vermont struck him as a singular mode of consideration of that question, in relation to which one deration of that question, in relation to which over was so much expectation throughout the country. Mr. W., we are for referring the matter to a committee was so much expectation throughout the country. The SPEAKER put the question on the motion of tee, for the purpose of considering and reporting which there was so much expectation throughout the country.

> House, and it was negatived. The Clerk again read the propositions of the Chair-

When the motion for the reference of so much of the ment came up in order, (the preceding proposition hav-

of the Whole. Mr. FILLMORE said the motion of the gentleman would throw obstacles in the way

go on with the consideration of the bill. Mr. CUSHING said, if the plan of the gentleman the gentleman from Massachusetts, 1rging the justice from New York, for the simultaneous consideration of and propriety of considering in Committee of the the message and the bill by the Committee of Ways Whole the report of the select committee of the last the message and the bill by the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee of the Whole, were session, was the most conducive to the despatch of bulloan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Feragreed to, and he (Mr. Cushing) should move to mor. siness. Mr. EVERETT remarked that the gentleman seem of "Oh: wait; for this matter is in the ed to suppose that there was danger left the Committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the suppose that there was danger left the Committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Holmes, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Harris, Hastings, Hop to the committee don, Gustine, Harris, Harri

his resolution to rescind the 21st rule, on which, for must expect to get something from that committee. three previous days of the session, the House had re- But, suppose he was not encountered with this objection, on moving to go into Committee of the Whole; in that committee he should be encountered with the obthe President's Message, and observed that the resolu-tion of the gentleman from Massachusetts would come committee, and that that committee would give them a report which ought to be received and considered before this subject was disposed of; and there would thus be an impediment to the despatch of this bill. But, for a further reason, what was the precise object of the gentleobstruct the public business, he would move that it be man's motion? There was in Committee of the Whole laid upon the table. the country for nearly a year; but the gentleman from N. which being ordered, resulted-yeas 106, nays 102, as York said that it was not the identical plan of the Executive, nor the precise scheme recommended by the President's message. Now, it was immaterial whether there mitted; and he urged upon the House to follow out that course. The House, at the last session, referred this ry, Doan, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Chas. A. Floyd, and now, what was it the gentleman from New York Houck, Houston, Hubard, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jack, refer it to a committee of the friends of the measure, he had before them the ideas of such a committee. What, Mallory, Marchand, Thomas F. Marshall, Mathews, then, was the object of the gentleman? Was it to refer Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Newhard, it to its enemies that it might be crushed and damned? Was that the gentleman's object? If it were, he (Mr. proceedings, as laid down in the books on parliament-ary law; and he therefore adhered to his original views,

tion of the message to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, that they might proceed to its consideration with the bill now in the committee. Mr. PICKENS was disposed to favor the motion the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing,) as he wished to give the Administration a fair hearing he was a member of that committee; not because they he desired the friends of the President, who were here in a minority, to have ample scope for a fair appeal to the country upon a measure to which, as he understood it now, he (Mr. P.) was utterly opposed. He did not know what shape it would assume; Stokely, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Richard go for the principles of a measure which looked to ma-

Mr EVERETT was very desirous that the plan o THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. FILLMORE submitted the motion which he had before intimated his desire to offer. It was in the following terms:

The president's message—the exchequer.

Mr. WISE said the amendment embraced a subject to conceived, the proper doctrine. This speech was made by the Hon John Bell, at the commencement of the Committee of Ways and Means, and he should have no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no objection that they be instructed to report the laws no object on the tribute of the contained, as the conceived, the proper doctrine. This speech was not in order. ollowing terms:

Resolved, That so much of the President's annual bill of the Executive, that a direct vote might be taken

Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, after a few remarks, which were inaudible at the reporter's desk, observed that he wished to give this measure the direcfinancial concerns of the Government, including the tion which its friends preferred; but he first desired to know from the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing,) whether there was any difference between the bill reported by the select committee at the last ses sion, and the plan reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and recommended by the President; and, if

Mr. CUSHING said that that was one of those questions which could not be answered by yes or noit must be answered by a statement of facts-and, if the House would permit him, he would make such an explanation as he doubted not would be satisfactory to

Mr. INGERSOLL wished to know whether the plans were the same in principle. Mr. CUSHING said that he would be glad to answer that question, if the House would permit him. No bill recommended by the President, and the one reported by the select committee, were substantially the same York the propriety of amending his resolution, so as to in proposing a certain plan of finance. They differed, however, in two points; and these were in regard which had subverted the old order of things; but he the specie on hand, and in regard to exchanges. The hoped the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and bill of the House allowed the issue only of notes, dol-Means would take such steps as would bring the House lar for dollar of specie on hand; while the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury allowed the issue of three dollars of notes, for every dollar of specie. Again: to the President's message.

Mr. FILLMORE said the reason why he had not the bill of the select committee excluded all dealings

> that he was going into the merits of the question The CHAIR decided that the gentleman from Massa-

herefore, he had a right to go on.
Mr. CUSHING observed that he had explained what the two material differences were in the two exchequer mit it to as cage was taken up in the House, and referred to the committees. The utility of that course was felt at that bills; and he would only add that there were a few other against it.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL expressed his thanks to the Mr. PICKENS said the experience of the House was gentleman from Massachusetts for giving him all the directly against the motion of the Chairman of the explanation he desired. He would then say that he t and Means of the President's project, as he was deobjection to the reference of the bill of the Select Committee to the Committee of the Whole House, because

finance presented by the Secretary of the Treasury at

Mr. HOLMES expressed his astonishment that, on a measure which, of ill others, required the most mature sion would then be interesting. If, however, there deliberation-a measure which was proposed for rememessage generally, he, for one as far as his vote would custion, would draw to it all the financial ability and go, would go against the previous question; but, if the acumen of the gentest minds in the House-a prothere was no gentleman anxious to go into such a discusion, he (Mr. Johnson) would vote for the proposition was to decide it at one. He was decidedly opposed to the motion, as, in principle, it violated all the establishconsidering it the wisest course to pursue, especially at this important subject a be made after a free and ample

Committee of the Whoe, for the simple reason that the bill and message should go to the same committee. If and Wood-100. the reference should be made to the Committee of the Whole, it would be then in the power of the gentleman from Vermont to move to refer the plan of the Setion of the mes-age be referred to the Committee of the lect Committee to the Committee of the Whole; and

same time, and the one elected that might be found to be the most desirable. In regard to the Exchequer scheme, he thought there should be some decision on it, one way or other, before

strike out the second resortion of Mr. Fillmore, and insert his amendment as a abstitute. Mr. EVERETT then observed that it would then

he in order for him to move to amend the original reso Mr. WISE observed that the motion of the gentle-

mpson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trum- king Government paper, as a permanent system, for

so, in what the difference consisted.

time, when they were commencing a long session; but differences, waich were questions merely of machinery

Mr. CUSHING here nodified his motion, so as to

offering an amendment. A the very moment, said the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) to plan of finance is the best, the gentleman from Ver refer the message to the Committee of the whole mont was for deciding it at once, by instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to take one particular plan, and no other. Instead of deliberating on this man of the Committee of Ways and Means, which it important question, the gentleman proposed that they was suggested should be acted upon separately. he did not propose to offer any opinion on the subject President's message as related to the Treasury Depart. If he wanted to make experiments on this body, why not put it at once into the receiver, as proposed by his friend from Massachusetts? The gentleman could best Mr. CUSHING renewed his motion for a division of accomplish his objects by concurring in the motion of the resolution, so that the portion he had specified, and the gentleman from Massachusets, and going into a discussion of the subject in Commttee of the Whole .for the reasons he had given, might go to the Committee Gentlemen seemed to have waked up, all at once, to the Exchequer bill. This time trelve months ago, the from Massachusetts had been put upon a ground which was not tenable. He (Mr. Fillmore) had no desire to was (parliamentary law being, n that instance, obthrow any obstacles in the way, for, on the contrary, he served) referred to a committee of its friends, under regretted that the subject was not discussed at the last the vain hope that they never would be able to agree session. The bill, however, was now on the calendar upon a report. A report, however-and an elabo-as one of the orders of the day, and, therefore, it would rate one, too-was made; and from that time to this, be in order any day to move to go into committee on that no further action had been had on t. We do not (said bill. The reference of the message, as he proposed, Mr. W.) ask you to adopt the plan of the select committee; but we do say that it is just a good a nucleusfrom Massachusetts; for that bill was by no means the just as good a foundation to build on-as any that could plan of the Executive Department. This part of the President's message then might be referred to the Comout of the House, instead of in the House. He cared mittee of Ways and Means, and the House might still not, personally, how this subject was disposed of; but he submitted to the House that the vews presented be

for a pension: referred to the Committee on Pensions. mittees had been appointed, and as this was a short ses. hands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. kins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. He had no sporehension of any such danger. The only largersoll. Wm. W. Irwin, William Cost L. for a pension: referred to the Committee on Pensions. I mittees had been appointed, and as this was a short ses.

Mr. W. also presented the memorial of Taylor, Mordan, he would move that the President's Message be only taken up for referred.

Mr. W. also presented the memorial of Taylor, Mordan, he would move that the President's Message be of the Co., of New York city, praying that a law might also make the proposed of the House, they could be the control of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing committee; wait until we get their of Ways and Means should form a bill out of the House. He had no apprehension of any such danger. The only lands of a standing fairly dealt by, and had reason to complain. Therefore he wished the plan or exchequer system of the President to be brought before the House for its action.

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON suggested that, if it was Mr. W. COST JOHNSON suggested that, it it was holds, thete, Negs, togets, tolkevent, Santord, Saun-the object of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Ever ders, Shaw, Wm. Smith, Snyder, Sprigg, Steenrod, ett] to bring the House to a test at once, he had better modify his proposition, by moving to instruct the Com-mittee of the Whole, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means. The committee might report the pill; and if there was a majority for it, in one hour it force others to a decision at once. He had not himself examined the plans and reports, except that of the Seto give his vote, if for either. After some conversation between Messrs. EVERETT

and JOHNSON. Mr. PICKENS inquired whether he was to under-

stand the gentleman from Vermont as moving to instruct the committee to report the bill prepared by the select committee of last session, or that by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. EVERETT said that he meant the bill of the

Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. PICKENS remarked that, if so, by voting for the instructions proposed by the gentleman from Ver- Summers, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, Richard W. mont, (Mr. Everett,) he should be construed as having committed himself in favor of the measure. (Cries of no.) Gentlemen might think otherwise; but such he ren, Washington, Joseph L. White, Christopher H. imagined would be the interence from the House Jour- Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Au. imagined would be the interence from the House Journals twenty years hence. The SPEAKER suggested that there was no instance

to report a particular bill. It was the custom of the the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary, was Committee of the Whole to report bills which had pre- adopted. viously come from the standing or select committees of the House.
Mr. McKENNAN rose to appeal to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Everett] to withdraw his amendment to the resolution of reference. He saw no good

that could be answered by such positive instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means. That committee would have the whole subject before them, and he thought their hands should not be bound. He was in red to the Committee of Ways and Means; and so far favor of giving them an opportunity to make a report as the same may relate to new works on the Western Mr. J. G. FLOYD, after an inquiry as to the question waters to the Committee on Roads and Canals; and to before the House, proceeded to say that, as he under-Lawrence Foster, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. merits. He thought it due to the President, and but stood the parliamentary rule, it was customery that propositions from the Executive should be referred to committees friendly to their adoption. Indeed, this and Canals," and insert "a select committee." was the only practicable method of legislation. Now, Mr. SPRIGG offered an amendment, (the pu this was a proposition to refer the recommendations con-tained in the message of the President to the Committee explained its object. of Ways and Means-a committee which was well un derstood to be unfavorable to their adoption. He was opposed to this course; neither did he think it just to appended to the motion of the gentleman from Penn instruct the committee to report the identical measure formerly recommended by the President. The more proper course was, to refer that part of the message re- or move that it be laid upon the table until it could be lating to the exchequer plan to a committee of its friends,

> to the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) in relation to the appointment of com propriety of referring this whole subject to the Commitmittres. The ground taken was, that the Executive should have proper committees to report upon its recommendations. [He here read the passage alluded from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) that there were certain com-Executive. He had only designed to cite this authority, and refer to the former practice of the House With these views, he should vote sgainst the proposi-

on the state of the Union. Mr. EVERETT rose, and withdrew his motion to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means, with in structions to report the exchequer bill prepared by the ecretary of the Treasury.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL here called for a division of Secretary of the

the question of striking out the Committee of Ways and Means, as proposed by Mr. Fillmore, and inserting the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, however, in two points; and these were in regard to the proportion the bills to be issued are to bear to the proportion the bills to be issued are to bear to on striking out, and then upon inserting.

to strike out and insert was indivisible. Mr. FILLMORE said the reason why he had not the bill of the select committee excluded all dealings casion, which, he had no doubt, would apply to others on their great system. But, with this deficit in the moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state in exchange, except such as might be ordered by the casion, which, he had no doubt, would apply to others on their great system. But, with this deficit in the said the reason why he had not doubt, would apply to others on their great system. But, with this deficit in the said the reason why he had not doubt, would apply to others on their great system. But, with this deficit in the said the reason which, he had no doubt, would apply to others on their great system. But, with this deficit in the said the reason why he had not doubt, would apply to others on their great system. But, with this deficit in the said the reason which, he had no doubt, would apply to others on their great system. of the Union on the President's message was, because Secretary of the Treasury, for the purposes of the Go- as well as himself. It was true, that it was parliament- treasury ng them to inimical committees. In the prechusetts had been permitted, by the general consent of committee of its friends, and a bill reported. He could deficiency of ways and means, he moved to lay the renot say how he should vote upon the measure-whether for or against it-that would depend upon the details which it might contain. He thought it best to submit it to as much examination as possible, both for and

> Mr. CUSHING inquired whether the gentleman negatived. contemplated that the House should wait until the Committee of Ways and Means had made a report, before it proceeded to take action upon the subjects recommended in the message of the President. Mr. TILLINGHAST said, No. The House might go on and discuss the measure; but might be relieved

by the report, which would come in during the discussion. It was a matter of vast importance to the coun try, and he saw no objection to having it examined by men both in favor of, and opposed to, its adoption. The question was then taken on Mr. Cushing to strike out "the Committee of Ways and Means," and insert "the Committee of the Who the state of the Union," as the committee whose duty

t should be to consider the portion of the message re-

lating to a reorganization of the Treasury Department

105. ns follows : Saunders, Shaw, Wm. Smith, Snyder, Sprigg, Steen

Ward, Waterson, Westbrook, C. H. Williams, Wisc, Naus-Messrs Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Ba-Whole on the state of the Union; and his reason was, thus the two plans coud be under discussion at the that, by the rules of the House, the bills of the last session at the one selected that might be found to John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, James Cooper, Coo en, Cranaton, Garrett Davis, Deberry, John Edwards, may broach. The Federal party have complete control Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, in the House, and on every important committee.

Gamble, Gates, Giddings, Granger, Hall, Halsted, It will be seen that, after voting for several days on Gamble, Gates, Giddings, Granger, Han, Henry, Howard, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Ir vin, James, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, Lane, the discussion of Abolition on every petition sent in the discussion of Abolition on every petition sent in the discussion of Abolition on every petition sent in the discussion of Abolition on every petition sent in the discussion of Abolition on every petition sent in the purpose of exciting discord, and subjecting the son, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwe- Union to the throes from which it was happily delivered ther, Moore, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, William Russell, James M Russell, Saltonstall, Shepperd, Slade, Truman Smith Stanley, Stokely, Stratton, Alexander II. H. Stuart, Summers, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Turney, Inderwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Wash ington, Joseph L. White, Joseph L. Williams, Winbrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, and John Young-105. The remaining resolutions of reference (except the voted with with Mr. Adams and his friends last) were adopted nem. con.

Mr. W. W. IRWIN moved to refer so much of the message as relates to the remission of Gen. Jackson's message as relates to the remission of Gen. Jackson's the course of the contest, in a very impressive manner fine, to a select committee, instead of the Committee appealed to those Southerners to know how they could on the Judiciary, as proposed by Mr. Fillmore's reso

natructing the committee to report a bill. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL suggested that a bill had ern Democracy, who stood forth to defend the rights dready been reported at the last session, and now of the assailed section, exposing themselves to the already been reported at the last session, and now Mr. IRWIN modified his motion so as to propose the

the motion amended. He moved that the committee be instructed to act without delay. [Laughter.] The question recurring on the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-Mr. CAVE JOHNSON called for the yeas and nays

which were taken and resulted-yeas 97, nays 103, as

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he should like to have

the remission of the fine.

follows:

Yeas-Messre. Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Black, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Milton Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, William O. Butler, Green W. Charles Brown, Burke, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Those J. Campbell, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Mark A. Cooper, Cross, Cushing, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dean, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Gerry, Gilmer, Patrick G. Goode, William O. Goode, Gorry, Gulmer, Patrick G. Goode, William O. Goode, Gorry, G. Goode, William O. Goode, Gorry, G. Gorr

Moore, Newhard, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pick-ens, Plumer, Ramsey, Read, Reding, Rencher, Rey, nolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Santord, Saun. Sumter, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Wise, and Wood-97.

Nays-Messrs. Adams, Landaff W. Andrews, Shee. lock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, might be passed. Yet he (Mr. J.) was not anxious to Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown. Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, James Cooper, Cowen, examined the plans and reports, except that of the Secondary of the Treasury, for which he might be inclined Cranston, Cravens, Garrett Davis, Deberry, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gamble Gates, Giddings, Goggin, Granger, Hall, Halsted, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James Irvin, James, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Linn, Mc. Kennan, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiet, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Mitchell Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Benjamin Randall, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Wm. Russell, J. M. Russell, Salton. stall, Shepperd, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, War. gustus Young, and John Young-103.

So the House refused to refer to the Committee of of the Committee of the Whole having been instructed the Whole; and Mr Fillmore's last resolution, referring

Mr. READ asked leave to offer a series of resolu tions, but withdrew them upon objection being made to their consideration

Mr. W. W. IRWIN offered the following resolution: Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the continuance of the improvements the navigation of the Western waters and the lake harbors, so far as relates to unfinished works, be refer. new improvements in lake and other herbors, to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. R. W. THOMPSON moved to strike out "Roads Mr. SPRIGG offered an amendment, (the purport of which could not be definitely gathered,) and briefly

Mr. PICKENS observed that the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky was too complicated to be sylvania [Mr. Irwin.] He would therefore suggest that the gentleman from Kentucky should withdraw it, printed. It seemed, however, to him, (Mr. P.,) that if the gentleman wished to get the information, he had who would give it the fairest consideration, and bring better direct his amendment as a resolution to the heads out every argument in favor.

He would refer the House to a passage in the speech of departments, from whom the information could be

tee on Commerce. Mr. R W. THOMPSON regretted to see a propos tion so interesting to his State embarrassed and ento.] It had thus seemed to the distinguished member cumbered with such an amendment; and he predicted that the session would pass away before its object could mittees which came more in contact with the Excutive than others; and these committees should be constituted of a majority of its friends. It was not for him
to inquire how far the present incumbent of the Chair
to inquire how far the present incumbent of the Chair had conformed to this idea of Mr Bell, of appointing only create embarrassment. He, therefore, hoped the committees with a view to their co-operation with the gentleman would withdraw his proposition. He (Mr. T) then moved the reference of the subjects embraced in the original motion to a select committee, to be composed of gentlemen from the several portions of the tion to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means, and Union immediately interested in it, that there might be in favor of that to refer to the Committee of the Whole obtained an expression of opinion from Western and

Southwestern gentlemen.
Mr. FILLMORE explained, and justified the reference to the three enumerated standing committees. Mr. W. W IRWIN accordingly agreed so to modify

his resolution. Mr. SPRIGG explained. Mr. HOLMES said, whatever diversity of opinion there might exist in that House as to the propriety or impropriety of improving the several points of the coun on striking out, and then upon inserting.

The SPEAKER, however, subsequently decided country before they improved it. From the President's that, according to the 48th rule of the House, a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible.

message they learned that there was a deficiency of ten millions of dollars in the treasury; and, therefore, it Mr. TILLINGHAST said he would make an expla- should occupy their attention how they were to pronation as to the vote he should give on the present oc- vide, and whether they could provide enough to carry around the Union, but for want of a nent to sustain sent case, the measure had already been referred to a Considering the present position of the treasury, and the

> solution and all the amendments on the table. The year and nays were called for, but not ordered ; and the motion to lay on the table was negatived. The motion of the gentleman from la. [Mr. Thomp son] to refer the subject to a select committee was also

Mr. SPRIGG withdrew his amendment; and, after a few words from Mr. R. W. THOMPSON, Mr. PICKENS, and Mr. McKENNAN, Mr. IRWIN'S resolution was agreed to. The House then a journed.

In addition to the members already announced as present, the following appeared in their places to day:
Messrs. Landaff W. Andrews, E. J. Black, George B. Cary, (erroneously stated to have been present on the first day of the session,) Caruthers, John W. B. Campbell, I. D. Jones, Lane, T. F. Marshail, John Pore, J. T. Stuart, David Wallace, John Young, Philip Triplett, and A. C. Dodge, delegate.

Very little of public importance was transacted in and the establishment of an Exchequer system. The either House to day. Some expectation was entertained House refused to strike out and insert—yeas 100, nays by a few (growing out of the proposition of leading ints to devolve on the Democratic party the Yeas-Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Beeson, responsibility of public measures) that the Speaker Black, Bowne, Brewster, Charles Brown, Burke, Wm. would appoint committees which would transfer the Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick origination and preparation of the bills, giving direct C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, tion to public policy, to the hands of the Democracy of Clinton, Mark A. Cooper, Cushing, Daniel, Richard the House. This would have been nothing more than D. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John a modest submission of the present controlling power C. Edwards, Eghert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, of the House, to the controlling power of the people -Fornance, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, The Federal party, commanding in both branches of Wm. O Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, Hastings, Congress, are thoroughly apprized that the will of the Hays, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hudson, people, proclaimed at the polls throughout the Union Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, W. W. Irwin, Jack, W. during the present year, is altogether adverse to every C. Johnson, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim, Andrew great measure which the present majority in Congress Kennedy, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan, R. adopted, or proposed for adoption. Under this state of McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. things, it would have been proper if those who no Marshall, Mathews, Mitchell, Morris, Newhard, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Pope, Read, Rencher, Reynolds, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, the system by which the Democratic portion of the national Representatives would remedy the mischield rod, Sumter, Swency, Jacob Thompson, Van Buren, complained of, might have been fully matured and fairly brought forward; and if the Congress did nothing to complete that system, the issues between the partir would be made up for the decision of the people during the next year. The Federal side of the House (it will ker, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, be seen by the committees appointed by the Speaker, Botts, Boyd, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton have resolved to take every thing again absolutely un conduct of the session, and all the political projects it

by the Constitution, the motion was at last laid on the table by a few votes. It is remarkable that, while almost the whole body of the Northern Democracy opposed Mr. Adams-who was supported, we believe by every Northern Federalist, without exceptionthe proposition was kept in suspense, agitating the House throughout the last week, by the votes of some three or four Southern Federalists. We understand that Messrs. Botts of Virginia, Kennedy of Maryland, Stanly of North Carolina, and Stuart of Virginia-all votes would, at any time, have given this harrassing question the quietus. Mr. Bidlack of Pennsylvania, in reconcile it to themselves to encourage Mr. Adams incendiary attempts on the floor of Congress, when the Mr. CAVE JOHNSON proposed an amendment, effects of it were every day felt within their own borders. and refuse to support even with their votes the Northhostility of the misled among their own constituents, to do justice to the constituencies of other Representative reference of the subject to the Committee of the Whole who deserted them. The only answer Mr. Bidlack had House, which now had charge of the bill reported for to this appeal was the votes of the gentlemen we have named against him - Globe, Dec. 12.

> The Hon. II. Clay arrived at Louisville on the evening of the 24th ult., and took lodgings at the Galt house. He intended starting for the South in a day of two .- N. O. Bee. Dec. 5.

EXCHANGE READING ROOM.—The subscriber respectfully

Targes upon all those who feel an interest in the above under-taking to come forward and put their names to the subscript on list at once, and induce their friends to do likewise, or the pure taking to come forward and put their names to the subscript on ject must be ahandoned for want of sufficient support. I wonst most cheerfully call on all those who would no doubt take ples-sure in forwarding my views in this matter, did I know where its find them: consequently I must be all those who intend sub-